

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council STATE

Vol. XXXVII

San Francisco, November 18, 1938

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No. 42

## Lewis' C. I. O. Convention Shows Reconciliation With A. F. of L. Hopeless

The opening of the first convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization at Pittsburgh on Monday last was marked by the receipt from President Roosevelt of a message that labor "make and keep the peace," similar to the one sent last month to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

In his message President Roosevelt warned that if "great gains" already made are to be consolidated for the benefit of the workers as well as management, it is "essential that there be co-operation among the wage-earning groups."

"Because of this I venture to express the hope, as I did also to the A. F. of L. convention delegates, that every possible door to access to peace and progress in the affairs of organized labor be left open," the message said.

"Continued dissension can only lead to the loss of influence and prestige to all labor. On the other hand, collective bargaining will be furthered by a united labor movement making for co-operation, and labor peace which will be in the interest of all Americans."

The message closed with the hope that the C. I. O. will have a "successful and constructive" convention.

### Attack on Hitler Cheered

Earlier in the day a noisy demonstration greeted John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., when he lambasted his critics and attacked Adolf Hitler as a "bloodthirsty wolf." Criticizing Nazi pogroms against Jews as "one of the most appalling acts in history," Lewis demanded the State Department protest vigorously against "these cruelties inflicted upon a defenseless people."

"I say to you that when the United States government does make that protest the twenty million C. I. O. members and their dependents will support this government and defend it," he cried.

Lewis used the Nazi attacks on the Jews as a vehicle to compare what he described as "vilification" of the C. I. O., exclaiming:

"I say to my fellow-countrymen and to the rich gentile, to the rich Jew or to any other American, that you can not strike down in this country a powerful movement of workers such as the C. I. O., which stands for equality and protection to any race, any minority, any religion or any creed that exists in our country."

The gathering, at which the C. I. O. is expected to set itself up as a permanent rival of the A. F. of L., was opened in an atmosphere of gay informality. A band played popular airs and swung easily into the national anthem as P. T. Fagan, United Mine Worker official serving as temporary chairman, called on the delegates to be seated.

Fagan formally presented Mr. Lewis to the convention.

### Modern Labor Movement

"There has been born in America a new modern labor movement dedicated to the proposition that all who labor are entitled to equality of opportunity, the right to organize and bargain collectively and the right to share in the bounties and blessings of this country," Lewis said.

He said it was a coincidence that fifty-seven

years ago in Pittsburgh the late Sam Gompers founded the A. F. of L., which he described as the "labor movement of his generation." He declared that his movement served that generation, "but time moves on." He traced C. I. O. organizational achievements in the steel industry and said that "the C. I. O. has done in three years what the A. F. of L. could not do in fifty-seven years."

After many bombastic references to what the C. I. O. intended to accomplish, and giving his own distorted story of the secession of the C. I. O. unions from the A. F. of L., telling his hearers that the C. I. O. unions were ousted from the A. F. of L. for organizing the unorganized, Lewis read a financial and membership report, and threaded into it was the price of peace with the A. F. of L., which is the same as that presented to the A. F. of L. at Houston, and which William Green termed preposterous. It was as follows:

"Reinstatement of all C. I. O. unions, subsequent adjudication of jurisdictional disputes during which time the A. F. of L. would be shorn of its power to suspend or expel C. I. O. units."

No other terms are acceptable to Lewis, who feels even a step back from this position would be "traitorous."

### LEWIS'S LONG-EXPECTED REPORT

"We are here to dedicate a labor movement—a labor movement born of economic necessity—impelled by the unquenchable desire to better the lot of fellowmen and led onward by the just principles upon which our nation was founded."

This was the keynote of the report submitted to the first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization at Pittsburgh last Monday by its chairman, John L. Lewis.

Total membership was reported to be 4,037,877, of which 123,265 were in local industrial unions.

(Continued on Page Two)

*Open your Heart*  
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## Ladies' Garment Workers Declare Lewis Proposal Will Not Bring Peace

Efforts for peace between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. "at this moment" are fruitless, a report submitted to the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Washington this week declared.

The report was prepared by a special committee of the union acting under instructions given it by the board at its meeting in Minneapolis last May. In accordance with those instructions the committee consulted John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., and President William Green of the A. F. of L., in an effort to determine peace prospects.

"Your committee deeply regrets," its report read, "that it has failed in its mission. Despite the fact that the leaders of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. both expressed a desire and the need for peace in the labor movement, the position held by Chairman John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. and the conditions outlined by him to your committee as the basis for the resumption of peace negotiations make our efforts for peace at this moment fruitless."

The committee said that it consulted with Green in Atlantic City on August 22 and that Green declared the Federation's willingness to reopen negotiations with the C. I. O. Green further said, according to the committee, that the proposals of the A. F. of L. committee in December would still hold good.

The following day the committee met with Lewis in Washington. Present also were President Dubinsky of the I. L. G. W. U., John Brophy, director of the C. I. O.; Lee Pressman, general counsel for the C. I. O.; J. R. Bell, C. I. O. comptroller, and Ralph Hetzel of the C. I. O. staff.

Lewis told the committee, the report continued, that either the C. I. O. would go as a body into the A. F. of L. or the Federation would come as a body into the C. I. O.

"The members of your committee and President Dubinsky, in the discussion which followed, made every effort to impress upon Chairman Lewis that his proposals were not feasible, that they would not constitute a basis for settlement in so far as they would merely carry over the present conflict into the A. F. of L. and therefore would not serve the best interests of peace and a united labor movement," the report declared.

"If a stable peace is to be effected, your committee further pointed out, it is essential that all major differences between the unions that function within the C. I. O. and those that function within the A. F. of L. be adjusted in advance of a final reconciliation," it added.

Signers of the report were Vice-Presidents Luigi Antonini, Isadore Nagler and Julius Hochman.

### EIGHT UNIONS QUIT C. I. O.

Eight local unions and 6000 members, comprising the Providence and Woonasquatucket (R. I.) Woolen and Worsted District Council, severed their affiliation with the C. I. O. this week and were received into the American Federation of Labor, Business Manager Joseph Sylvia announced.

## C. I. O. Convention Shows Reconciliation Hopeless

(Continued from Page One)

In October, 1937, membership was reported at 3,718,000. Affiliated are forty-two national and international unions and organizing committees, compared with thirty-two in October, 1937, and eight in November, 1935, according to Lewis.

A financial report covering the entire history of the C. I. O. was also submitted. It showed receipts of \$3,540,385 and disbursements of \$3,510,954, leaving a balance of \$29,430, of which \$28,805 was in the bank and \$625 was in a revolving fund.

### "Voluntary" Per Capita Tax

From November, 1935, to June, 1937, C. I. O. operations were supported entirely by grants and advances from affiliated unions, Lewis reported. In June, 1937, a per capita tax was instituted on a voluntary basis, and since February 1, 1938, the current per capita income of the C. I. O. balanced expenditures, the report said.

"With the exception of the voluntary contributions from outside sources in the amount of \$1436, all receipts are from sources within the committee," Lewis said. All advances made to affiliates are covered by notes payable to the C. I. O.

A breakdown of the disbursements shows that of the total of \$3,510,954, over \$3,081,800 went for organizational expense. Spent for regional and field organizing was \$1,760,838, for refunds in charter fees and per capita dues, \$10,806, and for advances by the C. I. O. to affiliates, \$1,310,178.

Included in the Lewis report was a section on relations with the American Federation of Labor. It recounted the history of the split and declared conferences for peace in Washington broke down "only when it became all too apparent that the A. F. of L. leaders were more concerned with dividing and disrupting the new industrial union movement than they were with achieving genuine and effective labor unity."

### Alibi Not Even Plausible

"Once the representatives of the A. F. of L. are ready to recognize established facts and to deal with the C. I. O. on a basis of equality and jus-

tice, they will find the representatives of the C. I. O. more than receptive to any proposition which will restore unity without impairing the rights of the workers, which are our first consideration," Lewis said. Surveying the field of industry, Lewis declared:

"It is becoming obvious that full production in a stable economy can be created only by intelligent direction which has the power and will to co-ordinate all economic controls toward that single end.

"Such central direction must necessarily come from government. Intelligent direction also of necessity means planning for the future. One of the serious defects of the economic measures of the present administration has been the failure to co-ordinate and plan its economic program over an adequate period. . . .

"Only labor, representing the majority of the people, can guarantee a continuous movement toward full production. Labor must have a strong voice in the government and the agencies of government which administer a sound economic program to guarantee that such a program shall not stagnate or be perverted.

"Heretofore labor has been too often ignored. If the future is to be one of hope, labor must take its rightful place."

### "Labor's" Economic Program

In broad terms, Lewis outlined labor's economic program to achieve and maintain full production and a balanced economy. The program consisted of:

- 1.—Continued wage increases and shortened hours.
- 2.—Government contributions to consuming power such as W.P.A., P.W.A., etc.
- 3.—Regulation of technological progress to assure the maintenance of balance between wage raises, decreased hours and production.
- 4.—Adjustment of the debt burdens of industry to enable lower prices.
- 5.—Adjustment of the tax structure to prevent taxation of purchasing power.
- 6.—Stabilization of farm income at cost of production.
- 7.—Government control of credit in the public interest.

Also reviewed in the report were the C. I. O.'s activities in the fields of education, unemployment, legislation, housing and social security. In addition, it was recommended that executive officers be authorized to establish a C. I. O. label department.

### Harry Bridges Squelched

John L. Lewis, chairman of the convention and apparently certain of election as president of the new group, demonstrated the firm grip he held on

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## Lewis Reveals That He Is in Command

the 500 delegates during the day when he crushed a move by some delegates to change part of the constitution as drafted by a constitutional committee.

Grimly shaking his head and waving his right arm, Lewis said:

"It is not right and we do not intend to let a man merely with an idea come here and destroy the work of this committee. I hope there will be no further misunderstanding on this matter."

West coast delegates had sought to insert the phrase, "or political belief," in the section specifying that the organization should include persons "regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality."

Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. director; Mervyn Rathbone of the American Communications Association, and Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union urged reconsideration of the section. They were ruled out of order.

### GREEN CALLS REPORT FRAUDULENT

President William Green of the A. F. of L. called John L. Lewis's report to the C. I. O. convention "fraud and falsification" in a caustic statement issued in Washington. Green attacked the C. I. O. membership figures and called the financial statement "mysterious, to say the least."

"No patent medicine literature ever contained more sweeping and misleading claims than this report," said Green. "It constitutes a deliberate attempt to deceive the members of the C. I. O. and the public. Apparently the leaders of the C. I. O. have been driven to desperation by their failures in the organizational field and on the political front.

"Who will believe the C. I. O.'s total membership claim of 4,037,877 given in the report? The breakdown by unions discloses the amazing inflation, stuffing and falsification employed to reach this paper total."

"For instance, the membership of the United Mine Workers is listed as 612,113. Yet the last official report of that union gave its membership as 447,824. . . .

"The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee claims 525,612 members in the C. I. O. report. Is there any proof that it has even a mere fraction of that number? The Textile Workers' Organizing Committee lists 450,300 members. All our information from accurate and direct sources indicates the T. W. O. C. has fewer than 50,000 paid-up members."

"As a final example of the general inflation, the 250,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is included in the total. Yet this union has withdrawn entirely from the C. I. O."

Concerning C. I. O. funds, Green asked from what specific sources the C. I. O. had received the reported income of \$3,540,385 during the last three years. He said that the United Mine Workers alone had contributed \$2,000,000 to the C. I. O. and its "agencies" in the last year.

Criticizing the C. I. O.'s expectation of finding a peace formula at its convention, Green declared that this was "falsification of the facts." He said that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had "severed all connections with the C. I. O." in order to move toward peace, and that the I. L. G. W. U. action conformed with his views on unity.

The new congress would have an annual income of almost \$3,000,000 annually with which to conduct renewed organization drives, if its claimed membership of 3,787,000 all pay their dues into the national treasury as provided in the constitution.

## Congressional Line-Up Shows Normal Losses Of 'New Deal' Members

Republicans made normal gains in Congress, winning about sixty seats in the House of Representatives and eight seats in the Senate, as nearly 40,000,000 American citizens went to the polls in 1938's "off-year" election, says the Federated Press.

States normally in the Republican column, but which swung over to the Democratic side in the 1934 and 1936 landslides, slid back into the Republican column in the gubernatorial races, causing casualties in liberal ranks.

At the same time substantial gains were made by the liberal forces in two important states—California and New York—and anti-labor measures on the West Coast met defeat.

Democratic control of the House and Senate was not threatened as the results became known, although "new deal" influence in the House suffered a setback as possibilities of coalition between conservative Democrats and Republicans appeared possible.

### Minorities Gain in "Off Years"

Election statistics show that since 1870 the minority party has made an average gain of 11 per cent in "off years"—years in which there is no presidential contest. This year, the figures show, was no exception. The same statistics also show that every time, with the exception of 1930, an administration was defeated, its defeat was preceded by a loss of the House in the "off year."

Upon that basis Democrats were not overly worried by election returns and saw no ill omens for 1940, although Republican headquarters were gleeful and full of optimistic predictions about the next presidential election.

In the reversion to the normal trend, after the emergency years of 1934 and 1936, many liberals fell by the wayside, both in congressional and gubernatorial elections.

In the House liberal forces will regain the services of Representative Vito Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.), defeated in 1936, who won handily this year. They lose Representatives Jerry O'Connell (Dem., Mont.), John Bernard (F.-L., Minn.), Gerald Buileau (Prog., Wis.), Nan Honeyman (Dem., Ore.) and others. Representative Henry Teigan (F.-L., Minn.) survived and will return, as will Representatives Hull and Gehrman (Prog., Wis.).

In the Senate liberal forces will welcome the addition of Sheridan Downey (Dem., Calif.), Scott Lucas (Dem., Ill.), Clyde Reed (Rep., Kans.) and the return of Elbert Thomas (Dem., Utah), whose re-election early in the campaign was in doubt.

In addition, it is reported that John A. Danaher (Rep., Conn.), who defeated Senator Augustine Lonergan (Dem., Conn.), falls within the liberal category. Danaher has, on occasion, acted as an attorney for locals of the American Federation of Labor.

### Re-election of Liberals

Re-elected were Senators Robert Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), Gerald Nye (Rep., N. D.), Homer Bone (Dem., Wash.) and Lister Hill (Dem., Ala.), all of whom are known as liberals. Senator Pope

(Dem., Idaho) was the only liberal in the Senate to suffer defeat, being unable to survive the primaries.

Liberal casualties were heaviest in gubernatorial races, Governors Phil LaFollette (Prog., Wis.), Elmer Benson (F.-L., Minn.) and Frank Murphy (Dem., Mich.) being outvoted. At the same time notable victories were scored in California with the election of Culbert Olson (Dem.), in New York with the re-election of Governor Lehman (Dem.), and in Kansas with the election of Payne Ratner (Rep.), a one-time labor attorney.

Pennsylvania, normally a Republican state, which went Democratic in 1934, reverted to the Republican column, and Governor Earle was defeated in the Senate race by incumbent Senator James Davis (Rep.), while Judge Arthur James (Rep.), a puppet of Moe Annenberg, notorious newspaper publisher, beat Charles A. Jones, a machine candidate, in the race for the governorship.

Voters in Ohio elected John W. Bricker (Rep.) by a narrow margin over Charles Sawyer (Dem.) as governor, and Robert A. Taft (Rep.) over Senator Robert Bulkley (Dem.), also in a close race. Governor Martin Davey, the labor-hater, was smashed in the primaries.

A quick survey of all the contests for House seats indicates that there will be approximately 182 Democrats, 148 Republicans, 2 Progressives and 1 Farmer-Laborite. In the Senate the line-up will be approximately 69 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 2 Farmer-Laborites, 1 Progressive and 1 Independent.

### LABOR COUNCIL MEETS TONIGHT

The San Francisco Labor Council will meet this evening at the customary hour, after adjournment over Armistice Day, which occurred on the regular meeting day.

### Santa Barbara Culinary Alliance Succeeds in Unionizing Hotel

The long controversy between the culinary crafts and the Carrillo Hotel of Santa Barbara has been settled, it was announced this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and the hostelry will be removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Federation.

Telegraphic advices received November 12 from Miss Bee Tumber, official of the Santa Barbara Culinary Alliance, announced the signing of a wage contract with the Carrillo Hotel, and requested removal from the list.

"In accordance with the laws of the Federation, which provide that a name shall be removed from the 'We Don't Patronize' list when the organization which had it placed thereon so requests and is satisfied, the name of the Carrillo Hotel is hereby removed," Vandeleur said.

## Mergenthaler Company Locks Out 1600 Workers

Sixteen hundred employees of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., world's largest manufacturer of linotype machines, were locked out on November 14 when they refused to accept a 10 per cent wage cut. Hundreds of union members milled around the gates, some carrying picket signs, but there was no violence.

The union, Linotype Local 1222 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, had been negotiating since early September for a renewal of last year's contract and had finally authorized its executive board to call a strike. A solution was blocked by the company's insistence upon the wage slash, which the union said was unjustified in view of present wage trends and because the workers had been badly hit by six weekly plant shut-downs in recent months.

The union made three alternative proposals, one for arbitration, another for a six-month extension of the old contract, and a third for a combination of the first two proposals. The company answered with a notice from Joseph T. Mackey, Mergenthaler president, that the wage cut would go into effect November 14, and a proposition for an arbitration board so hamstrung that it could not give a fair decision.

The Brooklyn plant of Mergenthaler covers two city blocks. In addition, the company has plants in England and in Germany.

Union leaders see the lockout as one more effort by the company to smash the union and impose even more drastic wage cuts. The company revealed its policy several years ago when it hired Ray Carlucci, the industrial spy who was expelled from the National Maritime Union a few weeks ago, to break up an independent union.

Wages average between \$20 and \$30 a week. Skilled tool and die makers receive \$1.10 an hour, which is well below the scale prevailing in the auto plants.

### GREYHOUND BUS AGREEMENT

Chaffeurs' Union No. 265 has recently signed an agreement with the Greyhound Bus Lines which is to run until 1940. It is stated that the provisions of the contract are the same as the one which recently expired. E. Lotti is president and John McMahon secretary of this union.

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.  
San Francisco, California  
Telephone - Market 6304  
CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00 (When subscribing for entire membership)
Single copies .....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1938

## Protests Treatment of Jews

Every member of the American Federation of Labor, in common with all American citizens who have been horrified by the stories of tyranny and persecution of Jews in Germany, will say amen to the indignant protest of William Green against the actions of Hitler and his aides, as reported by the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, which says:

"President William Green of the American Federation of Labor denounced in scathing terms the action of Adolph Hitler's Nazi government in Germany in depriving 500,000 Jews in that country of their political and civil rights and levying a tax penalty on them of \$400,000,000 as punishment for the action of a maniacal Polish Jewish refugee for murdering Ernst von Rath, secretary of the German embassy in Paris.

"I cannot express the deep sense of horror I experienced over the treatment accorded Jewish people in Germany," Green said. "It is shocking to one's sense of justice.

"It seems inconceivable that at this period in the development of modern civilization the Jewish people should be subjected to such inhuman treatment as press reports indicate.

"In the name and in behalf of the millions of members of the American Federation of Labor I register my vigorous protest against the barbarous and brutal treatment accorded the Jewish people in Germany."

## \$4000 Income for Every Family

(A. F. of L. Monthly Survey of Business)

Our American economy can achieve a \$4000 income for every family, but there is no get-rich-quick way of doing this. Nor is there any one panacea that will accomplish it. There are a number of steps which will bring us nearer the goal. We have already embarked on the first step—trade union organization throughout industry and a steady and rapid increase in wages. We need to follow this by a new conception of wages—wages based on producing power with machines. The old conception of wages, based on human skills and energy alone, is totally inadequate. Workers today are not receiving the wages justified by their power to produce. Productivity wages can be established through collective bargaining by (1) raising wages according to increases in productivity in an industry and by (2) some form of partnership wage which shares excess income equitably between management, workers and investors.

Now that Japan has closed the open door in China, which has been a standard principle of our diplomacy for a generation, what are we going to do about it? Echo answers, "What?"

## Oregon Labor Faces Crisis

Organized labor in Oregon is facing a struggle for existence under the drastic provisions of the anti-labor law adopted November 8 after a costly campaign by employers and big farm owners.

By far the worst of the three measures submitted to voters of the Pacific Coast states, the new law does these things:

1. Outlaws any strike that is not between an employer and the majority of all his workers. For example, the printers or any other group of craft unionists in an Oregon newspaper plant could not strike unless joined by a majority of the editorial men, business office workers and all other employees.

2. Declares jurisdictional disputes a crime. Thus an employer could sign a contract with a handful of employees in a company union, and refuse to deal with representatives of the remaining workers.

3. Forbids picketing and boycotting unless there is a labor dispute as defined by the act. Under this provision, members of the A. F. of L. would be law-breakers if they boycotted German-made goods.

4. Prohibits unions from raising any funds in excess of those needed for "legitimate requirements." It is quite likely that the unions would violate this law if they collected money in a campaign for its repeal, while there is no restriction upon the money-raising activities of anti-labor groups.

5. Provides a penalty of as much as one year in jail or a \$500 fine for anyone who uses direct or indirect means to discourage a person from going to work for an employer willing to hire him. Richard L. Neuberger, writing in "The Nation," points out that "this would subject to criminal action a union member who voted to expel a fellow-unionist for strikebreaking."

Neuberger concluded that the measure was drafted "to annihilate the labor movement."

"Labor unions in the region would be reduced to empty shells. Strikes and boycotts would be rendered illegal," he says.

## Employer and Employee Co-operation

In introducing a series of articles by Miss Ruth Finney, Washington correspondent of the San Francisco "News," dealing with the relationship between employer and employee, the first of which appeared on Monday last, that newspaper says:

"It is really an amazing story which these articles tell—amazing, we mean, in contrast to the all-too-popular misconception that the management-union relationship is necessarily an endless and unfriendly tug-of-war. Here are true stories of industries twenty years without a strike, of unions that lent employers money, of unions that staved off employer bankruptcy, of unions that improved efficiency and cut down production costs, and of employers who have cheerfully admitted that unions turned losses into profits."

Miss Finney, who has an almost uncanny propensity for getting at facts, has presented an array of instances which will be a revelation not only to employers but also to union members. The Labor Clarion has no hesitation in recommending the perusal of this series of articles to employer and employee alike. It may tend to dispel much of the mistaken belief that the employee generally is interested in nothing about his job but his pay envelope, and that employers are universally greedy and extortionate.

The T.V.A. investigation, carried on for weeks and then suspended for months, is to be resumed. Let it go through to a finish. But also, let it be said that up to date no scandals have been uncovered, no errors found that can not be matched in a thousand lesser tasks, and no wild howls so freely raised have been justified.

## New Concept on Foreign Commerce

The English economist, Sir George Paish, former financial adviser to the British government, gave a San Francisco audience this week some revolutionary views on foreign trade. He said that world salvation hinges on a "Buy Foreign" slogan, and said that "as foreign trade goes, so does national prosperity go."

As this is contrary to advice of economists, publicists and public officials both in America and in European countries, it will be received rather coldly, it may be assumed. "Buy American," "Buy British" and "Buy Australian" are slogans that have been drummed into the ears of the people so long, and apparently have sound reasons behind them so far as the individual nations are concerned, that it will be almost impossible to eradicate from the minds of the people the belief that purchase of domestic goods conduces to prosperity.

However, Sir George seems sincere in his beliefs, and his remarks are given for what they are worth. He said:

"The progress of the world for the past century and a half has come from the growth of foreign trade.

"At the present time nearly half the income of the world is directly and indirectly coming from pump-priming. This must stop if a complete lapse is to be avoided, and it would stop through resumption of international trade."

The noted authority on international finance told his audience that every dollar bought abroad allowed for the sale of two or three dollars of domestic produce.

## Lewis's Membership Claims

The ridiculous membership claims made by John L. Lewis in his report to the C. I. O. convention at Pittsburgh are belied by the report itself. Lewis says the total membership is 4,037,877. But the financial report showed receipts covering the entire history of the organization were \$3,540,385, and disbursements were \$3,510,954, leaving a balance on hand of \$29,431.

But "from November, 1935, to June, 1937, C. I. O. operations were supported entirely by grants and advances from affiliated unions." In June, 1937, says Lewis, "a per capita tax was instituted on a voluntary basis." In October, 1937, he says, the membership "was reported" at 3,718,000. Granting the accuracy of these figures, and giving even so small a sum as 5 cents monthly as the per capita tax, approximately two million dollars would have been paid in such tax to June, 1938, and in the period since June this year probably half as much more.

These estimates do not jibe with the actual figures reported by Lewis, and seem to confirm the charges made that his C. I. O. unions are largely of the "paper" variety.

Thomas M. Storke, Republican publisher of Santa Barbara, and operator of a non-union printing plant, has been appointed by Governor Merriam to fill out the unexpired term of Senator W. G. McAdoo. It will be an empty honor, as he can not be sworn in before Sheridan Downey assumes the office on January 1, as Congress will not be in session. Peirson Hall, former law partner of McAdoo, is reported to have commented: "Storke can't be sworn in and he can't draw a salary, and he will be worth every cent of what he doesn't get."

Republican gains in the United States elections were hailed by the nazi press in Berlin as a defeat for anti-fascists.

War is the most ferocious and futile of human follies.—John Hay.

## Syphilis and the Worker

By W. M. DICKIE, M. D.  
Director State Department of Public Health

**Editor's Note:** This is the third of a series of six articles. Others will appear in later issues of this paper. These articles are written for union labor publications not because it is thought that venereal diseases are more prevalent among workers than among other groups, but because syphilis presents certain problems to wage earners since treatments must be continued over a long period of time and, when the disease is untreated, disability frequently is the result.

Nearly every case of syphilis can be cured if treatment is begun during the first six months of the disease. Old syphilis is more difficult to cure. At the least, treatment will prevent the disease from getting any worse. Good treatment will help even after syphilis has affected the brain and other parts of the nervous system.

Syphilis is a treacherous disease. Outward signs will disappear. But the germ remains in the blood stream to manifest itself, perhaps years later, so seriously as to disable the patient. Blindness, insanity, crippling of the limbs, heart disease are some of the results.

Syphilis of less than four years' standing requires at least seventy injections of drugs. Thirty or more injections of an arsenic compound are put in the arm. This kills the spirochete germ but leaves the person healthy. Forty or more injections of a bismuth compound to prevent relapse are put in the hip. These treatments must be given at the rate of one injection a week right straight through for seventy weeks, with no rest periods.

After a few injections the outward signs of the disease will disappear. Even the blood tests may fail to show syphilis. Nevertheless, full treatment is needed or the disease will reappear.

With this treatment the cure for syphilis is more certain than for any other serious disease.

Syphilis of more than four years' standing requires different treatment for each case.

Since the treatment for syphilis requires so long a time, it is expensive. Lack of money is one reason why so many people have gone untreated or have completed only part of the treatment. The State Department of Public Health is helping the people of California to meet this problem.

Assistance is being given public clinics and new clinics are being established. To receive assistance from the state clinics must meet certain requirements. All persons must be admitted without charge for free diagnosis. Free treatment must be provided all medically indigent patients. Patients must not be excluded because they lack residence in the community or state. Clinics are being encouraged to keep open during the evening for the convenience of the low-paid worker.

A total of 378,053 treatments for syphilis were given in public clinics in California during the twelve months ending with June, 1938.

Many patients can pay part, but not all, of a private physician's charge. Others live in rural districts where the establishment of clinics is impractical. To help them the State Department of Public Health distributes free drugs to private physicians so that the charge may be within the patient's means.

The next article will deal with the detection of the disease among workers and the prevention of its spread. For further information regarding diagnosis and treatment and for a list of clinics in your vicinity write the State Department of Public Health, Bureau of Venereal Diseases, State building, San Francisco.

### LABOR STRENGTH FELT

Joseph R. Joseph, Democratic prosecutor in Flint, Mich., and hostile to unionism in the 1937 General Motors strike, was defeated by John L. Roach, Republican, who had labor endorsement.

### CORRECTING AN ERROR

Arthur W. Brouillet, a former president of the San Francisco Labor Council and now a practicing attorney, calls the attention of the Labor Clarion to an error in last week's issue of this newspaper. He says, under date of November 12: "On the front page of yesterday's Labor Clarion you refer to Warren K. Billings as 'a former shoe clerk.' . . . As a matter of fact, Mr. Billings was a shoe cutter."

### Labor News in Brief

About two out of every five workers in manufacturing industries got vacations with pay during 1937, the Department of Labor estimates.

Secretary of Labor Perkins has recommended minimum rates of 62½ cents an hour in Northern mills and 45 cents in Southern mills for steel firms that have government contracts.

Unity in the labor movement can be attained "if there are sincere and disinterested efforts to make peace," President William Green of the A. F. of L. said editorially in the November issue of "The Federationist."

Invalidation of the state conspiracy law under which Maine shoe workers were jailed last year was asked of the United States Supreme Court by eight members of the United Shoe Workers.

Faced with the unanimous opposition of the President's fact-finding commission, the railroads have agreed to drop their plan for a 15 per cent wage cut.

Local officers of the A. F. of L. in Corpus Christi, Texas, have taken the leadership in a plan to set up a joint assembly of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions. At the suggestion of C. H. Kelly, business agent of the Building Trades Council (A. F. of L.), 128 delegates, representing twenty-two local unions, met and drafted tentative plans for a new central body.

The Swift & Co. packing plant in Sioux City, Iowa, remained closed and practically idle more than two weeks after Governor Nelson G. Kraschel (Dem.) sent in the National Guard and issued a strong statement virtually ordering the company to settle with the Packinghouse Workers' Industrial Union. The company has ignored the governor's wish for a speedy settlement and negotiations are at a standstill.

Twenty weeks of persistent picketing have won a partial victory for striking employees of the three Childs' restaurants in Toronto, Canada. By a statement of policy submitted by the firm to the Ontario department of labor and to Local 168, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, twenty-one of the seventy strikers are to be taken back immediately and the rest placed on a preferential hiring list.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco has card-indexed the names of 2,000,000 "criminals" in republican Spain and has made plans for their punishment in the event of a fascist victory, the United Press reports in a copyrighted interview with the insurgent commander. No amnesty would be granted under Franco's plan to imprison labor unionists and liberals.

Republican hopes for a "purge" of "new dealers" in New York State to set the stage for a comeback in 1940 collapsed with the defeat of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey by Governor Herbert H. Lehman. The Democratic governor won re-election to a third term by a margin of 68,000 votes, while Senator Robert F. Wagner and Representative James M. Mead, his running mates, piled up larger pluralities in their campaigns for the Senate.

Three affidavits in the possession of the National Maritime Union reveal that the United States Maritime Commission is conducting a covert campaign to revive the "fink" book, the tricky device for blacklisting active union members.

### Speed Departing Host

By C. W. PILGRIM, Cooks' Union No. 44

Proposition No. 1 is gone but not forgotten, for it is sure to pop up again sooner than later. One of the reasons that we know this is the following little love letter which was given to the employees of the Manx Hotel of this city shortly before the election:

"Notice to Employees.—If No. 1 amendment on the ballot does not pass I feel now that I am going to close the Manx Hotel on January 1, 1939. If you can find jobs elsewhere, protect yourselves. I can not, nor can anyone else in business, continue under labor dictatorship that is absolutely ruinous to business. We have tried labor's way and it has failed. Now let's try the fair way. Vote 'yes' on No. 1."

"HARVEY M. TOY, Managing Owner."

How many more firms gave out the same sort of dope it is not possible for the writer to state. This one is sufficient to show what sort of liars put No. 1 on the ballot.

Toy claims that he has tried labor's way and it is ruinous. About eighteen months ago he claimed he was the son and the grandson of a couple of pick handle vigilantes who in the old days tried to drive the labor organizers out of town, but somehow failed, and that nothing would suit him better than to take on the job his daddy failed at.

He also claims no one else can stay in business if it goes along labor's road. Well, here is one for you, Harvey Toy:

The Associated Dairy Lunch Owners of this city have agreed with our Joint Board to continue our present relations for two more years, which means that the present wages, hours and working conditions will continue in all the dairy lunch rooms of this city until the end of 1940. One of the firms affected is the Foster White Lunches, with which we fought for twenty years before we finally succeeded in bringing them into the union. Now that they fly our union house card in their window they find that business has not fallen off; instead it has increased.

If Harvey Toy would speak only for himself he might accidentally tell the truth, but when he speaks for other people that is different. He says he will close his house January 1, 1939. He knows that as far as our unions are concerned he can close tomorrow and we will wish him a fond and an everlasting farewell. In fact we don't think anyone in San Francisco will ask him to stay.

Go ahead, Harvey Toy! Close up; don't wait; get going, and keep going. We hope you never come back.

### GALLUP POLL ONE-HALF OF 1% OFF

Most accurate of the pre-election polls in New York state was that of the American Institute of Public Opinion, conducted by Dr. George Gallup. Gallup predicted that Thomas E. Dewey (Rep.) would get 49.8 per cent of the vote. The actual percentage was 49.3. Governor Herbert H. Lehman (Dem.), Dewey's opponent in the gubernatorial race, was expected to poll 50.2 per cent, whereas he got 50.7 per cent. Thus the error amounted to one-half of 1 per cent.

### INDUSTRIAL WELFARE REPORT

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, reports that through the activities of the division during the month of October, 1938, \$24,179.12 was added to the earnings of women and minors in California. Of this amount, wage adjustments collected totaled \$5765.32, and affected 955 workers. In plants operating on a piece-rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry \$18,413.80 was reported as audit adjustments, and paid and added to the earnings of 4875 women and minor employees.

## Labor's Participation In Recent Elections

By HENRY ZON, Federated Press

Though it may not appear on the surface, organized labor made substantial gains in the 1938 congressional elections.

In general terms, organized labor emerged as the staunchest pillar in the administration. It turned out its votes in splendid fashion and it perfected its political organization. In some places candidates it backed were defeated, but through no fault of its own.

Governorships in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania were most important from the viewpoint of organized labor. In those states the candidates it backed were defeated, in Ohio by a narrow margin and in Michigan and Pennsylvania by larger margins.

The reason in Ohio and Pennsylvania is the same. Voters were tired of a corrupt political machine, and nothing on earth could have saved the tottering regimes. Pennsylvania voters had to choose between the unsavory David Lawrence-Joe Guffey machine and the Moe Annenberg-Joe Grundy-Pew crowd.

They took the one they didn't know in the hopes it would be better than the one they had had experience with.

### Ohio Vote May Be Victory

In Ohio it was the Davey gang that was ousted because of its inefficiency in office, its mishandling of social security funds and its general air of rascality. It was replaced by John Bricker, governor, and Robert Taft, senator, neither of whom is a dyed-in-the-wool tory, and both of whom are expected to be better than defeated Governor Martin Davey.

The Michigan race was slightly different. Anti-laborites are saying that it was a "reaction against labor." Practical politicians are inclined to give the dishonor for the defeat of Governor Frank Murphy to Democratic Boss Murray Van Waggoner, who controls the Democratic machine in the state and who is opposed to the "new deal."

In Michigan labor turned out its vote for Frank Murphy just as it promised to do. It was Frank Murphy's own Democratic party that failed to deliver and allowed the reactionary Frank Fitzgerald to win. Should Fitzgerald believe his own propaganda about labor being licked he will shortly discover his error, it is confidently believed.

Loss of the Wisconsin and Minnesota state houses was a blow. Phil LaFollette was trying for an unprecedented fourth term for governor in Wisconsin, while Elmer Benson, in Minnesota, was up against desperate tory opposition and treachery within his own ranks.

Jerry O'Connell's absence, too, will be mourned, as will the absence of John Bernard and other labor friends who slipped by the wayside, but again it was not labor's fault. Labor delivered all the votes that were expected of it and more, while tory opposition concentrated on these men.

### California's Cheerful News

Where labor won, it won smashingly and triumphantly. California returns heralding the passing of tory Governor Merriam and the election of a Democratic governor, Culbert Olson, for the first time in forty-four years, was cheerful news. The much trumpeted "reaction against labor" was not in evidence, although California's labor strife has equaled that in any other state.

In New York labor re-elected Governor Lehman, a Democrat, after a nip and tuck fight with District Attorney Thomas Dewey. The 350,000 votes cast for Lehman on the American Labor party ticket was the difference between defeat and victory.

Nor should the victory of Senator Wagner in New York, co-author of the National Labor Rela-

tions Act, over John Lord O'Brian, a foe of the labor act, by a substantial majority, be overlooked.

In New Jersey the tories' claim of a "reaction against labor" was also proved false. When senatorial candidate William Ely publicly admitted his alliance with the notorious Mayor Hague he was done for, and not even Mayor Hague's huge Hudson County majority could save him.

From the viewpoint of national politics, organized labor has demonstrated clearly to the "new deal" the necessity of unity and singleness of purpose.

At times there was the feeling in some "new deal" circles that labor's co-operation was not needed—the people are for the "new deal" anyhow and organized labor has got to string along. That feeling has vanished.

In its place is expected to grow the realization that labor support and labor co-operation are needed if there is to be continuity of liberal government. Issues and forces are clearer now and reformers can get down to business.

## Restraints Mayor Hague

Federal Judge William Clark, at Newark, N. J., has issued a decree of injunction which seems to put an end to the arbitrary suppression of meetings, union or otherwise, and the deportation of people whom he does not like that have been such marked features of the administration of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

The decree set up the following framework within which "deportations" are forbidden:

1. The Jersey City administration must issue permits to the plaintiffs for meetings in public parks.
2. Distribution of circulars must be permitted.
3. The plaintiffs may carry placards.
4. The C. I. O. may engage in organization work.

If the C. I. O. may organize, so may any other group. An important item is that the cars of union organizers may not be searched without warrant.

On the question of "liberty of the person," the decree prevents the administration of Mayor Frank Hague from removing "the plaintiffs, their agents or their sympathizers from the city."

"If they are judged to be violating the law they must be taken as speedily as is reasonably possible before a judicial officer under the existing law. The plaintiffs are assured the right of free access to the streets," Judge Clark said.

The city administration will be required under the decree to provide such protection "at said meetings or assemblies as is necessary to secure to said plaintiffs or any of them the opportunity to hold such meetings without interference or interruption."

## Half Million Is Paid In Federal Insurance

The federal government's old-age insurance program, which levies a tax of 1 per cent on the wages of commercial and industrial workers, had provided settlements with almost 13,000 Californians at the end of September and had paid them \$516,970.66, according to a report released recently by James B. Cress, San Francisco manager of the Social Security Board.

Widows and dependents of deceased wage earners who had worked at an employment covered by the old-age insurance system previous to their death received a large part of these settlements. An important share also went to persons who recently attained age 65 and who had been employed under the law before reaching that age.

Settlements with both types of claimants are computed at 3½ per cent of wages earned from covered employment previous to death or attainment of age 65. Californians received an average of \$50.27 per settlement during September, but many persons, according to Cress, received more than \$100.

The average settlement in California has increased almost 60 per cent since the first of the year, while total disbursements in September, amounting to more than \$76,000, were more than twice as large as in January. Settlements were made with 1512 Californians in September.

"As these settlements have grown, thousands of workers have come to realize that they have increasing insurance protection for their families in the event of death," Cress said. "This protection increases with each dollar earned at an occupation covered by the law."

The main objective of the old-age insurance system is to provide an assured monthly income to eligible workers at age 65. These monthly annuities are scheduled to begin in 1942, although considerable study has been made by the Social Security Board looking toward the beginning of payments at an earlier date.

Eligible claimants will be assisted in filing their claims at the Social Security Board office, at 785 Market street, San Francisco.

### PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONVENTION

"Officers' Reports and Proceedings of the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor," comprised in a volume of 178 pages, has just been issued from the Federation's offices in this city. It is a comprehensive history of the state organization's recent activities and its plans for the future. The volume is well printed and edited, and is a credit to Secretary E. D. Vandeleur and his aides.

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## Don't Patronize Firms On Federation's List

An appeal to all members of organized labor to observe the "We Don't Patronize" list as revised by the 1938 convention of the California State Federation of Labor was issued this week to every affiliated organization by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation.

A bulletin especially prepared for posting in meeting halls and public places was issued covering the revised list, prominently appealing to all trade unionists to "demand the union label, union shop card and union button when spending your union-protected wages! Aid the fair employer against unfair competitors."

The bulletin also included special reference to convention action asking support of the United Garment Workers and warning against private labels used by various firms.

"Particular attention is also called to several new names added to the official list by convention action," Vandeleur said.

The additions include publications of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, including "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman"; publications of the R. R. Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago, including "Time," "Life," "Hunting and Fishing," Funk and Wagnalls' Encyclopedia and other publications; shoes manufactured by Edison Bros. Shoe Company, operators of Leeds, Burt's and Chandler shoe stores in California; milling products of the V. O. Milling Company, Los Angeles.

Attention is also called to a request of the executive council of the Federation that organizations which have asked for the placing of names on the list maintain an active and vigorous campaign against the firms or products involved. The list is as follows:

Builders—Pacific Building Corporation, Los Angeles.

Flour Mills—V. O. Milling Company, Los Angeles.

Foods and Beverages—Bottled Coca Cola (in the Sacramento Valley area).

San Francisco Cracker Company of North American Biscuit Company.

Wilson Confectionary, Stockton, Palo Alto and San Francisco.

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

Furniture—Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Stoves—Gaffers & Sattler Co., Los Angeles; O'Keefe & Merritt Co., Los Angeles.

Manufactured Products—Skippy Dog and Cat Food, Dr. Ross Dog and Cat Food, Dr. Ross Toilet Soap, Dr. Ross Animal Soap, Dr. Ross Soap Powder.

Newspaper—Riverside "Evening Press."

Publications (weekly and monthly)—Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman"); Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago (includes the magazines "Time" and "Life").

Resorts—Hoberg's, Siegler's, Adams' Springs, Lucerne, Austin's, Saratoga Springs, Harbin

Springs. (All above resorts situated in Lake County.)

Shoe Stores—All Burt, Chandler or Leeds stores (operated by Edison Bros. Company) in California.

### HOME TO VOTE

Paul Scharrenberg, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., who has been in Los Angeles for several months in charge of publicity and working against city proposition No. 1 and also state Proposition No. 1 so effectively, went to San Francisco Monday night to cast his vote against No. 1. It is expected he will be leaving for Washington shortly to resume his duties, though it is possible he will be back here for a visit prior to doing so. He was the personal representative of President Green in the fight. For nearly a third of a century the brother has made his home in San Francisco.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

## Labor Press Appreciated

California State Federation of Labor

November 14, 1938.

Editor Labor Clarion: Permit me, in behalf of the executive council, which acted as the General Executive Campaign Committee in the fight against State Proposition No. 1, to extend to you the sincere thanks of the labor movement for the excellent co-operation given in your publication throughout the campaign.

The labor press is to be congratulated for the important part it played in winning the hardest battle that labor has faced in California in many years. This becomes particularly true when it is realized that very few other publications gave labor any serious consideration during the campaign.

While the fight was one in which labor was primarily interested, and the labor press serves as organs of labor, we are doubly grateful for the way in which you gave so unstintingly of your valuable space, and the time and effort directed in preparing and presenting editorial material of the type best suited to reach your particular clientele.

Faced with opposition from the groups of organized wealth who financed the campaign heavily, we consider that the part played by the labor press of California was one of the most important elements in defeating the vicious measure, and there is no doubt but that the entire labor movement owes a debt of gratitude to your publication for its splendid assistance.

Again expressing the sincere thanks of the committee for your special efforts against No. 1, and with appreciation for your continuous and steady co-operation on other matters of interest to labor, I am very sincerely yours,

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary.

## William Green Comments On Results of Election

William Green of the American Federation of Labor issued the following statement in Washington on the election results:

"The C. I. O. and its political dummy, Labor's Non-Partisan League, were routed in the election on all fronts.

"The voters turned against every candidate who gave aid or comfort to the C. I. O. leadership, even in states where the C. I. O. concentrated its campaign.

"By this time the proof is overwhelming that the American public is sick and tired of the tactics and philosophy of the C. I. O."

At the same time Green sent around a reprint of a Gallup poll which showed that on the question, "Which labor leader do you like better?" 78 per cent voted for Green and 22 per cent voted for John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O.

No statement was issued by either the C. I. O. or Labor's Non-Partisan League. It was indicated that a full discussion of the election and its meaning would be held at the C. I. O. convention in Pittsburgh which opened November 14.

## Anti-Picketing Ordinance Voided By Oregon Circuit Court Judge

The Central Labor Council of Eugene, Ore., won its fight against a local ordinance to outlaw picketing under the pretense of regulating it when Judge G. F. Skipworth of the circuit court upheld the C. L. U.'s contention that the ordinance conflicted with Oregon statutes.

Adopted last March by the city council, the ordinance required every picket to register with the city recorder and pay a \$5 fee. If the recorder was convinced that a genuine labor dispute existed the licensed pickets could march but not whistle, sing or make other disturbing noises such as the Bronx cheer.

Judge Skipworth ruled that the law was arbitrary and unreasonable, and could not stand in a court of equity. He pointed out that there was no machinery to guide the recorder in determining whether licenses should be granted, and that fundamental rights could thus be set aside.

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## Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

The next stated meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held Sunday, November 20, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, and is scheduled to be called to order at the usual time, 1 p. m. It should not be a long session, as an effort is being made by all committees to hold their reports to a minimum of words. However, every member should attend, if for no other purpose than to rejoice and give thanks for organized labor's recent overwhelming victory at the polls.

John J. Young, retired job printer and veteran member of San Francisco Typographical Union, died of pernicious anemia last Saturday at his home, 893 Ashbury street, this city. Mr. Young, born in the picturesque environment of Whisky Diggings, Plumas County, was more than 77 years old and a thorough and typical Californian. Mr. Young had not been engaged at the trade for some time on account of physical infirmities. To the older members of the union he will be remembered as having worked in the private printing plant of R. G. Dun & Co. years ago. He was the husband of Annie M. Young and father of Grace C. Young and Anita M. Halloran, all of whom survive him. Mr. Young's funeral and interment were last Monday. Both were private.

San Francisco friends of James Damm have received report of his death, which occurred in New York recently. Mr. Damm was a former president of New York Typographical Union, which he represented in the 1911 (San Francisco) and 1936 (Colorado Springs) conventions of the International Typographical Union. His last visit to San Francisco, where he had a number of acquaintances, was in August, 1936, when he was en route to Colorado Springs. He was active in the affairs of New York Union for many years, even up to the time of his final sickness, and was widely known throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction.

Excerpt from a postcard from Arthur ("Chapie") Floyd to a San Francisco correspondent: "Durban, Natal, South Africa—I am isolated here, all right. Leaving tomorrow, after six months in this country, for Hongkong, via Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Mauritius and Madagascar. Four weeks on the sea. Cheerio!"

James M. Speegle, machinist-operator at the Walter N. Brunt Press, after traveling back and forth across the bay between San Francisco and Oakland for the past thirty-two years, has forsaken the ranks of the commuters to make his home in San Francisco. It is estimated that approximately 135,000 water miles have been covered by "Jim" in the years he has traversed the bay. He also freely admits having been "seasick" many times as well as being frightened on a number of occasions, more particularly some years ago when a ferry took a nose-dive shortly before it entered the slip on the Oakland side. "Jim" was

one of the many passengers standing on the front of the lower deck when the water was more than knee-deep. We are sure he will miss the many sights and beautiful scenery on the bay. Speegle, along with Eddie Childs, was among the few who had a good look at the immense whale which floundered up and down the bay some months ago.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Things were very quiet over the week-end—extremely so, in fact. The reason? Henry ("Red") Bender, our human loud speaker, slipped off to Reno and, well, what do they usually go to Reno for? You guessed it. "Red" evidently must have failed to scare a beautiful young lady with his fog-horn voice and got captured. Well, Henry and the missus, good luck and the best of everything from the gang. . . . "Chubby" Hedges is taking a belated vacation. . . . The boys want to know what became of all those gold nuggets that a certain gold miner of the chapel promised them, but didn't produce. Are ye working, Jim? . . . We are glad the campaign is over, and the boys returned to non-political cigars. . . . During the late cold spell several of the boys were working "under wraps." . . . George Mitchell, for years in the proofroom, was around visiting the boys and peddling some sort of tickets. One of the boys said he was too busy to stop and take one, but one of the other members of the gang kindly consented to take the first member's place while he bought the ticket. That's the spirit of co-operation.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Park ("Pat") Pattison is resting in San Francisco Hospital, preparing for a trip to Colorado Springs if his application for admission to the Home receives the favorable recommendation of the admission committee. We visited Pat last Sunday and found him cheerful, but anxious to return to the Home for treatment. . . . While in the hospital we visited another member of the union, William Appel. "Bill," as we always called him, is just about the most pleasant fellow you could meet, even under circumstances that might be a little painful, as they sometimes are, when a person has just undergone an operation. . . . Both Messrs. Pattison and Appel are anxious to see some of their friends. Visiting hours at the San Francisco Hospital are as follows: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 to 8 p. m., Thursdays and Sundays, 2 to 3 p. m. . . . Next Thursday is Thanksgiving Day. . . . To the majority of us it is just another holiday. Let us humbly suggest this thought to our fellow unionists: United organized labor in California has just defeated the most ill-advised and vicious piece of legislation affecting labor ever conceived in the mind of man. Whether you be Christian, Jew or of any other religious belief, you have just cause to go to your house of worship next Thursday and give thanks for deliverance from what might have been a life of servitude. . . . Bill Byers, senior apprentice, and Charles Wilson, junior apprentice, are not on speaking terms these days. Reason: Bill, who has been working nights, has been transferred to the day

shift, and vice versa for Charlie. Not that these two swell young fellows are jealous of each other—they just don't see each other. But they have always been and always will be the very closest of friends. . . . L. E. ("Andy") Anderson, a member of this chapel, suffered the loss of his brother, Charles A. Anderson, who passed on last Friday. Mr. Anderson had been with the United States postal department for the past eight years, being a member of the Postal Employees' Association. Mr. Anderson saw service in Siberia during the world war. The immediate cause of his demise was heart trouble, occasioned by his rigorous existence during the war. Mr. Anderson was buried from Gantner, Felder & Kenney's last Monday. Following its usual custom, the chapel sent a beautiful floral offering and expressed heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. This was the second loss suffered by Andy during the year, his aged mother having passed on a few months ago. . . . Get ready to order your union label and union-made Christmas cards. Mrs. Edwards will be at the meeting Sunday with a complete line of holiday greeting cards. They're worth the money!

### Golf Notice—By J. W. C.

Golfers: Entry blanks are being mailed out for the final golf tournament of the year, Sunday, December 4, 9:30 a. m., at Sharp's Park. Fill out your entry blank and return to J. A. W. McDermott, "Chronicle"; E. L. Brewster, "News"; Cy Straight, "Examiner," or Joe D. Chaudet, Perry Publishing Company, 447 Sansome street. . . . Entry fee, 50 cents; green fees, \$1.25. Get your reservation in early for the biggest and best tournament of the year. Let's have everybody out for this one. All softball players are cordially invited to come out and tear up the turf. . . . Newspaper men who work that Sunday will be started out first. Don't forget the date—Sunday, December 4—at Sharp's Park, and let's have a record turnout. Prizes will be awarded by a blind bogey draw. Two quarts of sherry wine are listed as prizes. So let's go for the biggest tournament in the current year and wind it up right.

### Daughter of John L. Lewis Named To Attend Conference in Peru

Several coffee cups were upset at the best Washington breakfast tables when capital residents read the names of delegates selected by the State Department to represent the United States at the eighth international conference of American states at Lima, Peru, on December 9.

Miss Kathryn Lewis, young daughter and executive assistant of John L. Lewis, will be one of the twelve delegates. Another will be Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. And a third will be Alfred M. Landon.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will head the delegation.

### PAY INCREASE REFUSED

Following a recent statement by Manager of Utilities Cahill that the Municipal Railway would earn a profit of \$300,000 this year, a delegation from Carmen's Union No. 518 headed by H. F. Foley, business agent, requested an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour. Cahill informed them that the request would not be favorably recommended. The utilities manager also contended that the city charter prohibits compensations higher than prevailing wages for similar work in private or other governmental employment. The requested increase would bring base pay up to 80 cents an hour.

### CHINESE-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS

During the past eight months the Chinese government has received \$25,000,000 from the 80,000 Chinese living in the United States.

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## Divided Vote of Labor Caused Murphy's Defeat

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press

The outstanding setback for the "new deal" in the November 8 elections was in Michigan, where Governor Frank Murphy, favorite both of President Roosevelt and of A. F. of L. and C. I. O., lost to former Governor Frank Fitzgerald by 89,000 votes. Divided unionism is generally regarded as the main cause of the overturn of the best friend labor had in any governor's chair. Fitzgerald is Republican.

President Homer Martin of the United Auto Workers (C. I. O.) said the factor most responsible was the so-called Lansing labor holiday of June, 1937, which was dragged into the limelight by Chairman Martin Dies of the House un-American Committee at Washington several times just before the voting. This was eagerly taken up by the Michigan dailies, almost all of which were anti-Murphy.

The labor holiday, or general strike, in the state capital was led by one of Martin's closest supporters on the U. A. W. board, Lester Washburn, the only member of the so-called Lovestoneite radical faction in that body. Certain Lovestone letters, said to have been stolen, showed that the Lovestone group was privately against Murphy.

Another dividing factor in the U. A. W. was the tremendous staging on the radio, at mass meetings, in the "Union Journal" and in public press of statements by Martin himself of his campaign against his opponents, whom he lumped as communists and reds. This was also taken up by the anti-Murphy press and by Chairman Dies, so that it was not hard for Republican speakers to make it appear that the C. I. O. in Michigan, which was unitedly backing Murphy, was communistic. Martin virtually said so.

Some laborites also assign some blame for the political disaster to the Socialist party, which ran its own candidate for governor against Murphy. The few thousand votes polled by Nahum Barnett, however, are practically invisible in the 89,000 plurality of Fitzgerald over Murphy.

The split between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in Michigan was not a major factor, since heads of both movements appeared on the same platforms to ask the voters to re-elect Murphy. There were minor difficulties and red tape, however, absorbing money and energy that might have been used to get out the vote for Murphy. In Wayne County (Detroit) he drew 36,000 votes less than in 1936, while Fitzgerald's total was only 11,000 less.

Fitzgerald is not expected to be a Hitler against labor. He is too careful and calculating a politician for that. He has already said that labor's gains in the past two years are not to be canceled. His words immediately after the results were certain were:

"I pledge myself to do everything within my power to establish a new era of progressive liberality in Michigan, based on permanent gains of labor." He also said, however, that the vote indicates that "the people of this state do not want sit-down strikes or labor holidays."

Both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions are determined to hold their permanent gains. They are reminding their members that politics is only one arm, and the weaker one at that, of the labor movement. The other, the economic arm, will function as mightily as before.

### COUPONS TO GET GIRL NEW LEG

Dorothy Hess, 11, of 814 Sylvan avenue, Whitefish Bay, Wis., will soon have an artificial leg, according to reports. Since last May, when little Dorothy had her right leg amputated, she has dreamed of the day when she would get an artificial one. The realization of her dream seems near at hand, and all because of the generosity of fire-

men, policemen, letter carriers, members of union locals and others. A mail carrier told Dorothy's parents that certain cigarette coupons could be redeemed for an artificial leg. Then started a drive for coupons which has been carried on by her friends and friends of her father, Capt. Erwin Hess of the Whitefish Bay Fire Department. The coupons, which have a cash value of three-quarters of a cent, continue to come in to Dorothy, and it appears she will soon attain her goal.

### VOICE DEVELOPMENT

A second free course in voice development will be started under the auspices of the W.P.A. education program of the State Board of Education at 1563 Clay street. Registration began on Tuesday, November 15, at 7:30 p. m. This course is intended for singers and speakers suffering from speech defects of nervous origin, and for those whose voices have been injured by wrong methods. It consists of scientific breathing, the art of relaxation, lip and tongue gymnastics, resonance development and posture correction.

### Wine for Home Use

James H. Maloney, supervisor alcohol tax unit, Fourteenth District, comprised of California, Nevada and the Territory of Hawaii, makes the following announcement:

"Internal revenue laws provide that wine may be manufactured for home use, free of tax, by heads of families on compliance with certain requirements. The conditions and requirements of law are easily met and are set forth in substance below:

"It is unlawful to produce wine in any quantity for sale, or to produce more than 200 gallons of wine in any one year for family use, without qualifying as a winemaker under the internal revenue laws and regulations by filing application on Form 698 and bound on Form 700-A with the district supervisor, and procuring a permit from the Federal Alcohol Administration to engage in the business of producing wine, before producing the wine.

"The importance of eligible individuals qualifying to make wine for home use by filing the required declaration must not be underestimated. Heretofore, due to shortage of personnel in our field force of investigators, a thorough check of this class of winemakers has been impracticable. In those communities where such check has been made there have been disclosed numerous violations both of failure to file the necessary declaration and of the manufacture of wine in excess of 200 gallons where such declaration had been filed.

"Therefore the supervisor, with a greatly increased field force, will make a more thorough and complete check of these winemakers and those who have disregarded the law's requirements will be assessed the tax on their wine and in addition be subjected to heavy penalties.

"The forms may be obtained, with any further information desired, by writing the office of the Alcohol Tax Unit, Room 142 Federal Office Building, San Francisco."

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### Community Chest Lunch

San Francisco labor leaders and ranking officials of the Community Chest sat down to luncheon a week ago in the Whitcomb Hotel and informally discussed the city's welfare problems and needs.

Called by Randell Larson, Chest labor relations chairman, the meeting set a precedent in Chest history.

Larson announced that his committee had encouraged the two larger labor councils of the city—the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council—as well as the C. I. O. Industrial Union Council, to set up committees which would study community welfare needs from organized labor's angle.

Speaking for the American Federation of Labor Council, in the absence of President John F. Shelley, Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy paid tribute to the Chest's contributions to San Francisco community betterment and urged whole-hearted support that the \$2,100,000 goal may be reached in the November 16-December 2 campaign.

"I know how welfare work was carried on when I was a boy here in San Francisco," Murphy said. "The old agencies had good people and tried hard but their work was inadequate. The Chest is the best agency for human betterment in the city."

President Alexander Watchman of the Building Trades Council promised full co-operation of his organization.

Larson read a telegram from Shelley which said:

"... The American Federation of Labor unions of San Francisco have always supported the Community Chest and will certainly do so this year. We are whole-heartedly in accord with the aims and objects of the Chest and appreciate the great humanitarian work being done year after year. It will be a pleasure and a privilege to play some small part in this great task."

Campaign Chairman Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel said the coming campaign is a critical one in the life of the Chest.

"If we don't reach the \$2,100,000 goal the eighty-seven Chest agencies will not get sufficient funds to carry on. That may very well mean that each of them would carry its appeal direct to the public. Then we would have a minimum of eighty-seven annual campaigns with collection and administrative expenses likely to run much nearer 50 per cent than the less than 5 per cent those items cost under the Chest system."

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Market at Stockton Street

## "Locally Speaking"

By RUSSELL G. JOHNSON  
Paint Makers, Local 1071

"The tumult and the shouting dies,  
The Captains and the Kings depart . . ."

Elections are over, and before you settle yourself in your particular rut again let's stay out long enough to take stock of what really merits enthusiasm. You've been a good booster for your favorite candidates; you've given your support to all worthy amendments and propositions; you've unstintingly labored the English language to speak against Proposition No. 1 . . .

All this makes us think you're a pretty swell guy! and smart, too! How'll we ever get along without you? Well, we don't want to. Can't you carry that enthusiasm a little farther? If you are an "R. A." (regular attender at union meetings) use that "election eloquence" in persuading your fellow members to attend. There are big things coming up in this labor business and you might as well come in on the ground floor.

The charter of Paintmakers' Local 1053 in South San Francisco is draped in memory of Brother Silbert Wilkins, a member of that local, who, with his wife, lost his life at Hunter's Point in a fishing accident. Brother Wilkins was 26 years old and lived at 247 Moultrie street.

Success and congratulations are again in order! The West Coast Paint Company and Kunst Bros. Paint Company are reported moving to better and larger quarters in the near future. This will put more paintmakers to work. We sincerely wish them happiness and prosperity in this enterprise.

Rienecker Paint Company of 353 Tehama street have installed equipment and are now employing

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.  
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.  
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.  
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.  
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.  
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.  
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

a paintmaker. Lots of luck in this larger venture!

The De Gregory Paint Company of San Rafael is erecting a new building on the San Rafael highway. The company also will require the services of additional paintmakers. Our best wishes for continued success.

### THEATER UNION ANNOUNCEMENT

"Please Communicate," a play that has excited no little comment in labor circles, will be given two more week-ends, Fridays and Saturdays, at the Green Street Theater. The San Francisco Theater Union announces the dates for Ettore Rella's drama of life in a Western mining town as November 18 and 19, 25 and 26. The play opens promptly at 8:15.

### Beloved Priest Interred

Hundreds of members of San Francisco waterfront unions, shipping men, and city officials, including Mayor Rossi, attended the funeral services of Father James O'Kelly, known as "the highest guy on the Embarcadero," at St. Mary's Cathedral last Tuesday.

Mass was celebrated by Rev. Thomas A. Connolly, with Archbishop John J. Mitty presiding and eight monsignors and a hundred priests and sisters from all orders assisting.

Father O'Kelly, pastor of the Apostleship of the Sea, who died suddenly Saturday of a heart attack, was buried in the priests' plot at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Final tribute was paid the "priest of charity" by a squad of Coast Guardsmen, who fired a parting volley over his grave.

### Mayor Angelo J. Rossi Makes Appointments

To fill the vacancy in the Board of Supervisors created by the election of George R. Reilly to the State Board of Equalization, Mayor Rossi this week appointed John F. McGowan.

At the same time Senator Walter McGovern was named by the mayor to fill a vacancy on the Police Commission occasioned by the resignation of Sylvestro Andriano. McGovern will take office after the first of the year, when his term as a state senator expires.

The new member of the Board of Supervisors is 29, married and the father of two children. He is secretary of the Eagles and is a son of the late Hugh McGowan, also for years secretary of the same order and active in politics. McGowan was a candidate for the nomination for state senator at the August primary, rolling up a big vote. He supported Senator-elect John F. Shelley at the general election. Some years ago, McGowan served as a deputy parole officer for the State Parole Board.

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### Jobs and Applicants

The California State Employment Service, whose offices are at 1690 Mission street, San Francisco, has listed the following positions and applicants for positions:

Men's Industrial Department—Apprentice sheet metal workers; position in shop specializing on furnace installation; must have union affiliations. Presser; must be specialist on women's skirts; must have union affiliations. Call at 1690 Mission street for more information regarding these positions.

Women's Industrial Department—Chocolate dippers; experienced workers only for immediate placements. Thirty outstanding waitresses for a restaurant on Treasure Island; must be young and very attractive; salary above scale. General maid for family of two and an infant of two months; small flat; \$40. General maid for family of three adults in six rooms; must cook and serve well; \$60. General maid, 25-35, for family of two adults and three children and a nurse; \$60; city references. Applications for these positions may be made at 1690 Mission street.

Junior Department—Position in a rug concern consisting of answering the telephone and aiding in rug cleaning; male applicants only; no previous experience necessary; salary small. Many opportunities for girls as general maids at salaries ranging from \$25 to \$45. Several openings for young girls as mothers' helpers, both living in and living out; salaries ranging from \$15 to \$30 per month. The applicants for these positions should call at 1690 Mission street for further information.

The Junior Department also has the following applicants:

General clerk, 17; high school graduate with A-1 average through high school; has had four months' work experience; male.

Stenographer; female, age 20; four months' work experience in a large fruit concern.

Employers may obtain additional information regarding these applicants by telephoning Hemlock 3800.

The Commercial Department, at 154 Sansome street, offers the following openings:

Elliott-Fisher biller and stuffer; girl 21 to 25; must be experienced; permanent position; salary \$85 per month. Powers machine operator, girl, 23 to 28, single; must be able to operate Monroe, Marchant or comptometer; salary \$90 per month to start. Salesmen under 30 years of age, and saleswomen under 40 years with experience in silverware; thorough knowledge of flat and hollow silverware necessary. Insurance agency bookkeeper, male; 25 to 35; salary, depending on qualifications, \$100 to \$150 per month. Bookkeeper for agency accounts, male, 25 to 30; permanent position, \$125 per month.

Applications for positions listed in the Commercial Department must be made at 154 Sansome street.

Job openings and outstanding applicants are broadcast every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings at 9:15 on Station KYA.

### JOB INSURANCE PAYMENTS

Although only twenty-nine states have reached the stage of paying benefits to jobless workers under their unemployment insurance laws, a recent report of the Social Security Board shows that about 3,000,000 workers have been the recipients of these benefits and that total payments to them at the end of September exceeded \$305,000,000.

### The Rochester Clothing Co.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday, November 20.

A "new way" to pay old debts: A few years ago M. T. D. U. officers borrowed \$3500 from local unions to assist in defraying costs of court litigation against the I. T. U. in the case of their ancillary bill of complaint. The court handed down a decision in favor of the I. T. U. At its Louisville convention M. T. D. U. officers, without sending the proposition to a referendum, levied an extra 50 cents per member per month, which was discontinued at its Birmingham convention a year later. The executive council of the M. T. D. U. decided the loans from local unions were due and payable. The Birmingham convention concurred in that report regarding the loans. Everybody should now be happy, for the M. T. D. U. officers have "liquidated" an indebtedness and the members receive a reduction in dues to the M. T. D. U.

It now leaks out that at the Birmingham convention of the M. T. D. U. the non-affiliated visiting delegates were urgently requested by certain M. T. D. U. officers and others to use "boring from within" tactics in an effort to swing "outlaw" and I. T. U. mailer unions into the M. T. D. U. The latter organization is badly in need of funds. More dues-paying members would simply be the same case as heretofore—more money for M. T. D. U. officers to spend for alleged "services and expenses" of themselves, with a few so-called "organizers," geographically located to cultivate "friendly relations" with the "right kind" of foremen to keep the "political fences" in repair for an oligarchy of an M. T. D. U. more tyrannical, doubtless, than previous ones. Benefits to members, same as always—nothing.

In the proposed new M. T. D. U. laws there's nothing to prevent some member at a future convention proposing that "outlaw" unions, if blind enough to reaffiliate with the M. T. D. U., be taxed on a percentage basis for back dues to the M. T. D. U. And another thing would be the prospect of assessments being levied for funds for various purposes, but which, like others, prove of no benefit to mailers.

It would seem that the M. T. D. U. officers and certain other mailers seek a larger membership for more votes to play politics with. Past history shows the M. T. D. U. officers never failed to capitalize—for themselves—on their mailer vote. It would also seem that some of the propositions sponsored by the "Independent" party and delegates at the Birmingham convention of the I. T. U. would have failed of adoption were it not for a certain "rubber stamp" mailer vote.

In the election for president of the I. T. U., 62 Mailer unions voted—34 for Baker, 28 for Howard, giving the former a vote of 2480, the latter 1054. There are approximately 4000 mailer members of the I. T. U., with 466 mailer members having failed to vote in the May, 1938, election for candidates for I. T. U. offices. But had the 466 vote-slackers voted for Howard, Baker would have received a majority of 940 of the mailer vote. It is well to remember the aftermath of the mailer vote in 1926, which elected candidates to I. T. U. offices who were defeated by the printer vote. No mailer union, especially an "outlaw," could possibly take a more backward step than that of affiliation with a moribund or crumbling M. T. D. U.

## Ladies' Garment Workers Quit C.I.O. To Become Independent Union

Meeting in Washington on Armistice Day, the executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union voted to end its affiliation with the C. I. O. and stay away from the Pittsburgh convention. The 250,000 members of Presi-

dent David Dubinsky's union will henceforth be independent of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O., in the same position as the railroad brotherhoods.

A resolution unanimously adopted by the twenty-one officers pointed out that the I. L. G. U. has always favored industrial unionism and praised "the historic service performed by the C. I. O. in organizing large numbers of workers in the mass production industries who had been in the past neglected by the A. F. of L." At the same time it was said that, in the opinion of the board, "perpetuation of the division of labor through the existence of two national competitive labor bodies would prove ruinous to the well-being of the workers as well as to the general community."

Vice-President Charles S. Zimmerman qualified his approval of the resolution by saying that he favored sending delegates to the C. I. O. convention "in order to advocate the need of unity and to present our program for unity." The resolution concluded:

"Being vitally interested in the reconciliation of the two parts of the labor movement, we therefore decide to remain an independent union until peace is established in the labor movement or until it is otherwise decided by a regular or special convention of our union."

"Though unaffiliated with either side, our policy in the future will be to support every genuine effort, whether C. I. O. or A. F. of L., in their organizational activities for the improvement of the conditions of the workers, and in every effort to achieve peace in the labor movement."

### LOW-COST HOUSING

Plans for the financing of houses for families who can afford \$5 to \$10 per room per month are now being studied, President Roosevelt said after explaining that the needs of this group are not being met at present.

## Green's Congratulations

A circular issued by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, addressed to affiliated central bodies and unions, is in part as follows:

"The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, which was named as the General Executive Campaign Committee to oppose State Initiative Proposition No. 1, hereby extends hearty congratulations to each affiliated organization, and through them to their individual members, on the great victory achieved in this week's election."

"This is done in transmitting herewith the telegram of congratulations from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor:

"Edward D. Vandeleur:

"Allow me to congratulate the State Federation and all affiliated unions on the defeat of Proposition No. 1. I fully realize that this result could never have been achieved without the active aid and assistance of all liberal groups and progressive citizens of your state. Will you please congratulate all of them on behalf of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated international unions."

"WILLIAM GREEN."

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## Oregon Anti-Labor Law

The worst anti-labor proposal of the three submitted to voters on the Pacific Coast through the initiative of employer groups was passed in Oregon, as a wave of reaction set in. Organized labor had warned that the bill, which drastically limits the right to strike and to picket, would rob workers of all gains made in the last fifty years.

The Republicans defeated Henry H. Hess, "new deal" candidate for governor, by adopting an outward liberalism. Charles A. Sprague, the victorious Republican nominee, took a forthright stand against the anti-labor initiative, although his example was not potent in swaying Republican votes.

Sprague has also turned far away from the traditional conservatism of the old parties by urging more effective laws for public ownership of electric power. Recently he indorsed a suggestion of Secretary Harold Ickes for adoption of a revenue bond statute that would assist in creating public utility districts.

## Los Angeles Meat-Packing Plant Votes for A. F. of L. Union

Unparalleled success in its general organization campaign is reported by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America through its international president, Patrick E. Gorman.

Big gains are being made by this old-time affiliate of the American Federation of Labor in every section of the country.

In Los Angeles the United Packing House Workers, a C.I.O. organization, received a decisive defeat at the hands of the Amalgamated in an election held by the National Labor Relations Board to determine the collective bargaining agent of employees of the huge plant of the Cudahy Packing Company.

## Mooney Review Refused

The United States Supreme Court refused last Monday to reconsider its recent action declining to review Thomas J. Mooney's conviction of complicity in the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco.

Culbert Olson, newly-elected Democratic governor of California, has indicated he will pardon Mooney, who is serving a life sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary.

Justices Black and Reed did not participate.

## Hale's Mission Store

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Savings for the Home,  
Family, and Yourself  
Let Us Serve You

## Picketing Illegal, Says Alameda County Judge

Closed shop agreements and picketing efforts to obtain them were ruled illegal by a decision Superior Judge J. D. Murphey of Alameda County handed down last Tuesday.

Judge Murphey said a strike by the A. F. of L. Pharmacists' Union, Local 1172, was unlawful "because it constituted an attempt to enforce an agreement which in itself was illegal" with the Guy's Drug Stores of Oakland.

He granted Guy's a permanent injunction forbidding picketing by the pharmacists.

The decision, hailed by Carlton L. Rank, attorney for the stores, as the most important ever handed down in an Alameda County labor case, will be fought to the highest courts, according to James F. Galliano, attorney for the union.

Points in the court's decision were that the closed or union shop contract interferes with employees' and prospective employees' freedom in the selection of bargaining agencies, requires employers' interference with employees' selection of agencies, and forces employers to insist that employees join and remain in the union.

### SHOE CLERKS' NEGOTIATIONS

Aided by the San Francisco Labor Council's five-man mediation board, the Retail Shoe and Textile Clerks, Local 410, resumed negotiations this week with the Retailers' Council for twenty-four specialty shops and eight shoe departments in major department stores. Negotiations reached an impasse last week when the Retailers' Council declined to give the shoe clerks the same contract signed with the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1100, at the conclusion of the store strike, according to Melvin Belli, union attorney. The union's membership met at Red Men's Hall Tuesday night to vote on "minimum demands."

### "BLINDCRAFT" WEEK ANNOUNCED

Established in 1902, and beginning its thirty-seventh year, "Blindcraft" is holding its twenty-third annual "Blindcraft" Week from November 14 to 19, inclusive. The public is invited to visit the "Blindcraft" building, at Seventh and Howard streets, where visitors may go through the industrial departments and see their blind fellow men at work producing hundreds of the articles displayed in the showroom. "Blindcraft" relies entirely upon donations from the public and the proceeds from the sale of "Blindcraft" products for support. "Blindcraft" is not a member of the Community Chest.

### THE REAL REASON

From Cumberland, Md., comes a choice bit, says "Consumers' Reports." This progressive metropolis recently turned down flat a \$113,000 W.P.A. grant for a badly needed hospital, its officials claiming they were "fed up on relief." Simple disregard for the people's medical needs was, however, only part of the explanation of the city's action. The Cumberland city attorney let the cat out of the bag when he pointed out that, under government regulations, the city would be compelled to pay "high wage rates!"

### LAW AS EXCUSE FOR WAGE CUT

Three hundred and twenty-five men struck at the New Orleans Furniture Manufacturing Company because the company used the wage-hour bill to cut wages. They had previously worked fifty hours a week. Now it is forty-four hours. The company refused to raise the rates enough to give the men, especially the better paid men, the same weekly income as before. Hence the strike.

### NEXT WEEK'S LABOR CLARION

Because of the fact that next Thursday is Thanksgiving Day, a national holiday, the Labor Clarion will be compelled to go to press a day earlier than usual in order to insure distribution to subscribers Friday. Advertisers and contributors are asked to see that copy intended for next week's paper is in the Labor Clarion office prior to 5 p. m. Tuesday next to insure publication.

### WERE THEY PULLING HIS LEG?

When I was at Munich I spoke on the subject of the future of Spain with both Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, and both assured me that they had no territorial ambitions.—British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

### Woolworth's Sued by Union for \$100,000 for Promised Back Wages

A new technique in collective bargaining was introduced in New York when a white collar union sued the F. W. Woolworth Company for \$100,000 in back wages that was promised—but never paid—to 2500 workers. Such suits have often been filed by individuals, but this is believed to be the first brought in the name of a union.

The 5-and-10-cent store management agreed last March to minimum wages of \$16.50 in seven stores and \$16 in twenty-six others, said Mrs. Clarina Michelson, president of the Department Store Employees' Union. But the increases never got into the pay envelopes.

The union won a contract with Woolworth's in March, 1937, after spectacular sit-down strikes.

### Jobs for American Boys

Thirty-nine Chinese, former room boys and stewards of the American President Line steamer President Van Buren, left Boston last Monday by bus for San Francisco on the first leg of a journey back to China.

Owing to a ruling of the United States Maritime Commission, which demanded 100 per cent American crews on the former Dollar Line ships, Captain John E. Murphy of the Van Buren was forced to discharge the boys.

### Bay Bridge Birthday

Two years ago, at 12:30 o'clock noon, November 12, 1936, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge was officially opened to traffic.

Since then approximately 17,800,000 vehicles, transporting more than 39,160,000 persons, have crossed the great span, Chief Engineer C. H. Purcell reports.

Up to November 1, 1938, the bridge has earned a total of \$9,480,514.31, with a daily average since the span opened of 24,388 vehicles.

Construction of the Bay Bridge electric railway facilities is nearing completion, Purcell said, with trains expected to be in operation some time between January 1 and 15, no specific day having yet been set. The terminal building is practically completed, except for the final cleaning up, and major construction has been finished on the entire facilities except for erection of train inspection buildings in the East Bay yard. Last-minute construction will take place the night before the trains start operation, when Key System tracks will be cut in at the easterly end of the bridge and Southern Pacific tracks at the Seventh street connection.

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## Vandeleur to Confer With President Green

With expansion of American Federation of Labor organizing activities in California as a major topic of discussion, Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, left this week for Washington, D. C., to confer with William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Vandeleur will acquaint Green with general conditions in California and seek financial aid for an extensive organizing program for the state, as well as discuss various jurisdictional controversies affecting different groups, particularly in the agricultural, canning and fish industries.

"California, through the organizational program carried out by the Federation, has contributed heavily to the American Federation of Labor," Vandeleur said. "There is now need for additional organizing work, and an appeal will be made for financial assistance to carry it out."

"Also, we are confronted with C. I. O. efforts to disrupt various groups, and in view of the fact that we can expect no assistance from the National Labor Relations Board in protecting our interests and organizations, we must prepare for the proper policing of our own organizations, and the extension of organizing activities."

Vandeleur said he felt that the present limited staff of State Federation organizers should be at least doubled, and he will base an appeal for financial assistance from the A. F. of L. on this need, as well as the necessity of protecting existing organizations from planned inroads by the C. I. O.

The state secretary plans to spend several days in Washington following his arrival there in discussing the California and other Pacific Coast situations with President Green.

### CELEBRATE DEFEAT OF NO. 1

A luncheon described as a "victory celebration" was held in Los Angeles on Tuesday last by opponents of amendment No. 1, labor regulatory measure which was defeated in the state election last week. In attendance were 300 representatives of labor organizations, as well as officials of other agencies which joined in opposition to the measure.

### PEACEFUL BALLOTING

A record for peaceful voting was set in New York with only twenty-seven arrests for violation of the election laws.

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